

AT THE WORLD STUDENT GAMES



The 11th World Student Games were opened in Bucharest at the August 23 Stadium, Romania's largest sports grounds. 65 thousand sports fans, including tourists from many countries, witnessed the festive opening ceremony in which sportsmen from 80 countries of all continents took part.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, was among the guests of honour.

The sportsmen were greeted by Corneliu Filipas, a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party who heads the Universiad-81 Organizing Committee, and Primo Nebiolo (Italy), President of the International University Sports Federation (FISU).

After the delegations of participating countries marched on

the stadium's cinder track in front of the cheering stands, the white flag with the FISU emblem was hoisted amidst the sounds of the ancient students' hymn, Gaudeamus igitur, and Nadia Comaneci, winner of Olympic gymnastics golds in Montreal and Moscow, carried the flame to the bowl towering above the eastern stands.

After that, Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, declared the World Student Games opened. More than 5,000 students, including the USSR team, the largest to compete, have arrived here. General Assembly of FISU has a meeting in Bucharest. Primo Nebiolo told journalists about the reports of the organizers of the forthcoming Winter (Bulgaria, Sofia-82) and Summer (Canada, Edmonton-83) Universiads. It was agreed upon that the Summer Games will take part from July 1 to July 11, 1983 in Edmonton.

P. Nebiolo said that international students sports movement is on the upsurge.

FIDE RULES SHOULD BE ADHERED TO

Krzysztof Kulacz and Andrzej Filipowicz, President and Vice-President respectively of the Polish Chess Federation, told a TASS correspondent they were in full agreement with a statement by the USSR Chess Federation protesting over the FIDE president's decision to delay by another month the opening of the world chess title match. They maintained the match should start on the day agreed upon by both opponents and which was earlier approved by the FIDE president himself.

The unilateral decision by the FIDE president got me worried,

said Kulacz, because the problems were caused by political and not chess considerations.

The month-long delay in the match is unpleasant both for the world champion and millions of chess fans. They will now have to wait longer for the match to get under way, and for no valid reason at that. This will adversely affect the preparation for the match by the world champion, Filipowicz said. They concluded that both chess and chess enthusiasts would benefit if the match started on September 19, the original opening date.

THE OLYMPIANS-80: HOW ARE THEY DOING?

Most of the 1980 Moscow Olympic participants continue to take part in contests and often win them.

TASS asked some of them about their plans and whether they remembered the Moscow Games, one year later.

Vladimir Selanikov, USSR, three Olympic swimming titles:

I took it easy after the Games, though for a short time, then the whole family gathered together at long last and took a holiday on the Black Sea—I am a great sea addict. Then I had to concentrate on the studies at the Leningrad Physical Training Institute. At present I am preparing for the European championship in Spilt. The Olympics is my most vivid sporting memory ever.

Philip Hubble, Britain, Moscow Olympic swimming silver medalist:

The Moscow Olympics was practised a lot that year, a great inspiration for me. I frequently entered competitions and raised my skills. I still live in a London suburb and study at university. The European aquatic sports championship in Spilt, Yugoslavia, will be the highlight of the season for me. I hope to repeat my success at the Moscow Games and win a medal. It was

a great pleasure for me to revisit the USSR for a match between the Soviet Union and Britain. To compete in sport is to live in friendship.

Silona Stupianek, GDR, Olympic shot-put winner:

I'm doing fine, thanks, and greatly enjoy my work, training sessions and competitions. The past Olympic season promised to be an interesting one, what with the forthcoming world and European cups. Our athletics team will try to defend the coveted world and European titles we captured two years ago. I will always remember the Moscow Olympics as the most striking pageant of sport and friendship.

A WARNING TO THE ORGANIZERS OF THE 1984 GAMES

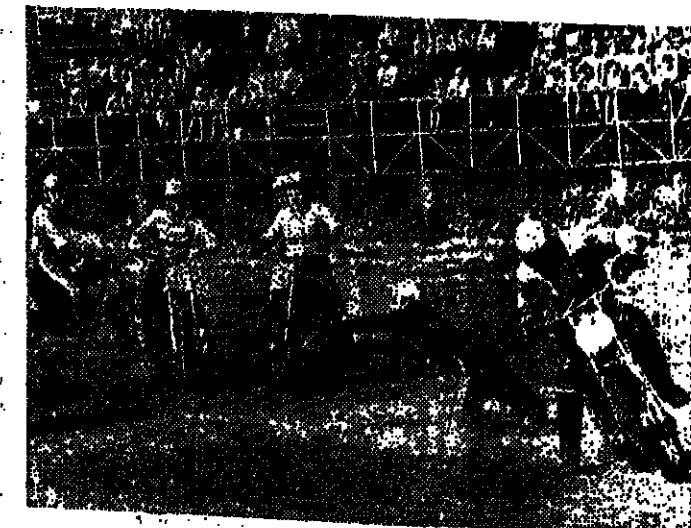
If the Americans do not give up organizing a tour for the team Springboks from the Republic of South Africa to the United States, we shall consider boycotting the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Secretary of the National Sports Council of Tanzania Victor Mkodo said in Dar es Salaam.

The newspaper "Uhuru" quotes his words: Tanzania and Africa will not forget the action of the United States when the organizers of the 1984 Summer Olympics will be issuing to them invitations for the Games.

Mkodo told the "Uhuru" correspondent that playing host to a South-African team in the United States may damage the 1984 Olympic Games, since this would be an unfriendly act with regard to Africa. Mkodo recalls that the Africa Montreal Olympic location of the participation in those games of athletes from New Zealand which maintained contacts with the Republic of South Africa. He called on the president of the US Olympic Committee to use all his influence in order to call off the tour of the Springboks rugby players to the United States.

Defending motor ball champions: Metallurg, from the town of Vidyovo outside Moscow, hot favourites for this season's title, too, recently downed Lithuania's Zemkietchnika, 8-3.

Photo by Sergei Proshukov



SHOOTERS UP TO THE MARK

The town of Mytishchi outside Moscow, which was the scene of the Moscow Olympic shooting competition one year ago, is now playing host to the 26th European Skeet Shooting Championship, which has drawn 123 entrants from 20 countries. What makes the current championship reminiscent of the Games are, apart from various signs, the atmosphere of friendship as well as acute competition and the excellent organization. Also there are many Olympic participants competing in it, for instance, Olympic winner Hans Kjeld Rasmussen, of Denmark.

On July 19, the day of the opening of the Moscow Olympics a year ago, the USSR team won as many as three gold medals.

Larisa Gurvich, Valentina Kovalenko and Svetlana Yakimova won the women's team event hitting 277 targets out of 300, a new European mark. France

was second at 267 and Sweden third at 265. Larisa Gurvich hit 141 clay pigeons to capture the individual title, her tenth European overall. In an extra series Russian Rosa Hansberg, 1979 world champion, and 1980 European title, took the silver, ahead of Svetlana Yakimova.

The USSR men's team of Tairat Zhgenti, Tamez Imnashvili, Sergei Shakhvorostov and Peter Pakk hit a total of 588 targets, repeating the world mark and setting a new European record. They came from behind the French to outstrip them by just one target.

The Czechoslovak juglers captured the team championship. The men and juniors were vying for the individual awards when the issue went to press. The 27th European Trench Shooting Championship gets underway on July 24.

Alexander BUTSININ

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material appearing in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea

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LEONID BREZHNEV meets GUSTAV HUSAK



Leonid Brezhnev recently had a meeting with Gustav Husak, President of Czechoslovakia, now vacationing in the Crimea. The two leaders discussed a wide range of international problems, focussing on European developments.

It was stressed that European politicians are showing a greater desire to safeguard détente though the international forces opposing détente have become more active.

Europe deserves a better fate than once again to become the scene of hostilities involving what is more the use of highly destructive weapons. It is just such a risk that is embodied in American and NATO plans to deploy new US nuclear missiles in some West European countries. The implementation of such plans would be a challenge to the socialist countries and would, at the same time, undermine the security and international position of the states playing host to the American weapons.

The alternative is to hold talks on nuclear disarmament, in particular, on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union hopes that America will also express readiness to hold such talks in a constructive atmosphere and on the basis of the principle of parity and the equal security of both sides.

It was emphasized that the Madrid meeting is becoming a serious trial for the policy of détente. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are doing their utmost to overcome the obstacles in the way of its successful conclusion. If Western nations reciprocated in like manner, another milestone would be set up on the historic road marked out by the Helsinki Final Act. The Madrid meeting the two leaders stressed, must result in a decision on a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference should focus primarily on measures of trust in the military area.



Nothing can excuse the Israeli policy of genocide against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, a policy which is reminiscent of the German Nazis during World War II.

Israeli aggressors condemned

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the new acts of aggression and terrorism undertaken by Israel against the Arab peoples, says the Soviet news agency TASS in its statement on the criminal escalation of barbarous attacks by the Israeli military against peaceful Lebanese towns and villages and the Palestinian refugees camp.

Israel would not conduct itself in such a defiant and brazen manner if it did not enjoy the support and even encouragement of the United States of America.

OLYMPIANS COME HERE AGAIN

All three Olympic 1980 medalists — titlist Luciano Giovannetti, of Italy, silver medalist Rustam Yambulatov, of the USSR, and bronze medalist Jorg Danne, of the GDR, have entered the European trap-shooting championship which started on July 24 at the Olympic shooting range in the town of Mytishchi outside Moscow. 99 entrants from 19 countries are taking part. Earlier, the hosts almost made a clean sweep of the skeet

championship awards, totalling five golds out of six. The USSR junior team came home third.

Commentators are in no hurry with their forecasts for the trap-shooting event because many teams now boast of up-and-coming marksmen recruited after the Olympics, who are all eager to challenge the established champions. This is especially true of the women's tournament. The championship winds up on July 25.

THE WINNERS OF THE 12th MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

The award presentation ceremony took place at the Casino Festival Hall in the Rostova Hotel recently for the winners of the 12th Moscow International Film Festival, which drew 99 countries. The gold prizes were won by the following:

• "A Woman of the Year" (Brazil), • "The Day After Tomorrow" (USSR), • "The Day After Tomorrow" (USSR). (Continued on page 20)



Book Fair to be held in September

Boris Stukalin, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution, recently organized a meeting for diplomatic corps representatives in Moscow to talk to them about the Third International Book Fair to be held in the Soviet capital from September 2 to 8 this year.

Speaking at the International Trade Centre, Stukalin said that to-date over 2,000 organizations and firms from 80 countries had confirmed their participation, along with 11 international organizations and the PLO. The head of the USSR State Committee told the diplomats that exhibition could be organized either on an individual or collective basis and that any publishing company or distributing organization as well as international and national associations of publishers and distributors, copyright organizations and literary agencies and associations which agree to the terms of participation, can take part.

One of the largest exhibitors will be the USSR, Boris Stukalin said that the 200-odd Soviet publishers produce 80,000 titles of books in 2,000 million copies every year. These publications are issued in 50 foreign and 60 national Soviet languages. According to UNESCO statistics, the Soviet Union leads the world in the publication of translated literature.

Arab League states support PLO

Tunis. Reuter-TASS. The 21-member Arab League threatened to take joint action against the United States and any other country whose aid helped the Israeli offensive against the Palestinians.

A resolution passed by the League's Defence Council here said that global measures would be taken where this aid continues to be extended to Israel, so that it can pursue its aggression.

Some Arab states have been urging the Arabs to use their oil weapon against Israel's allies.

The resolution singled out the United States, which earlier came under bitter attack from

the Foreign Affairs spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Farouk Kaddoumi, who accused Washington of using Israel to pursue anti-Soviet policies in the Middle East.

Apart from threatening action against the United States the final resolution also pledged member-states to take measures under the terms of the Arab League treaty to assist Lebanon in the face of continued attack from Israel.

It also called on Arab states to aid the PLO and to give the maximum facilities to the Palestinians to step up their struggle against Israel inside occupied territory.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to El Salvadoran refugees, the junta air force is making use of American bombs, containing toxic gas, in its punitive operations against guerrillas in the northern and western areas of El Salvador.

The UN has announced that at the demand of a group of African countries, the General Assembly is to hold a special session on Namibia on September 3-11.

According to opinion polls, a clear majority of the Portuguese are opposed to the stationing of nuclear weapons in their country.

The proposed creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe does not contradict Iceland's security interests, said Iceland's Foreign Minister O. Johannesson. On the contrary it meets the goals of its security policy.

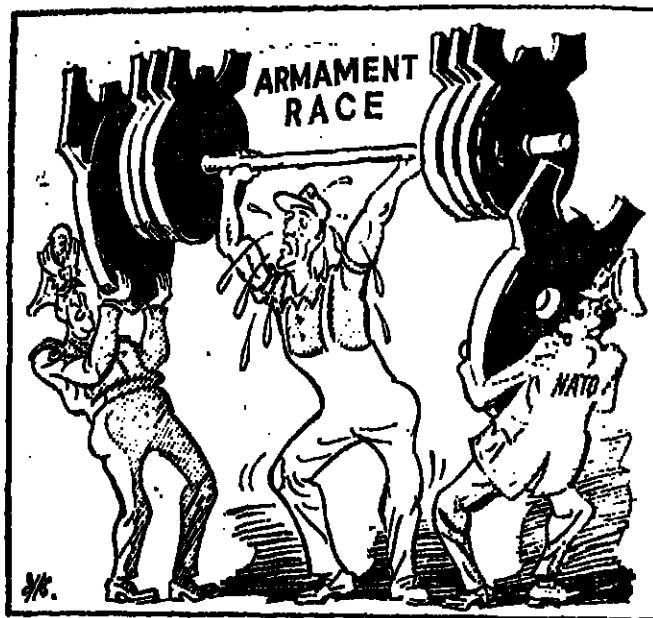
China has demanded that Japan should put an end to the navigation of its vessels in the vicinity of the Senkaku islands which, apart from being claimed by the latter two countries, are also contested by Taiwan. The islands are believed to have oil reserves.

The Chad Government has decided to set up a military tribunal to investigate cases of kidnapping, embezzlement of government funds, armed robberies and other severe crimes.

NORWAY WON'T TAKE PART IN NATO EXERCISES

Oslo. Norway will not take part in the NATO naval exercises in the Southern Atlantic code-named "Ocean Venture-81" scheduled for this August, said Thorvald Stoltenberg, Norway's Defence Minister. The Norwegian government does not want to take part in steps outside the area for which NATO is politically and militarily responsible. He pointed out that Norway had rejected the proposal by the NATO leadership to take part in the exercises because they would be held outside the operational area of the bloc and would be attended by countries outside the North Atlantic Alliance such as Uruguay.

Norway's refusal to take part in the exercises reveals serious contradictions inside the North Atlantic Bloc and the unwillingness of a number of its members blindly to follow in the wake of Washington's course towards unrestrained arms race and intensification of international tension. The statement by Norway's Defence Minister runs counter to the plans of the American military who regard a demonstration of unity of the Western bloc as one of the purposes of beginning large NATO naval exercises in the Atlantic.



Try to hold up a few more, will you? Drawing by V. Volkov

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The essence of the present day NATO armaments policy (including the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles) is the same old double game as that pursued by America in its foreign policy: talk of peace combined with an unbridled arms race. All actions taken by Washington in the international arena are subordinated to one overriding desire—namely that of continuing the arms race so as to attain military superiority over the USSR."

"Die Blätter für Deutsche und Internationale Politik", West Germany

Holland postpones decision on American missiles

Brussels. Holland is to postpone its decision on the deployment on its territory of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles indefinitely. It is stated in a new government programme drawn up by representatives of the three major political parties which have an absolute majority in the lower

chamber of the Dutch parliament.

It is said in the document that any final decision taken by the Netherlands on whether or not cruise missiles will be deployed on its territory, will depend on the course or the results of talks with the USSR on nuclear missiles.

All Agca sentenced to life imprisonment

Rome. The city court of Rome has sentenced the Turkish neo-fascist Mehmet Ali Agca to life imprisonment for his attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13. Agca was also charged with illegal possession of arms and with the use of forged documents.

It was revealed that the terrorist had had close links with

extreme right-wing circles in Turkey, in which country he had been sentenced to death for the murder of the editor-in-chief of the left-wing bourgeois newspaper "Milliyet". In 1979, neo-fascists helped him to escape from the top security prison in which he was held and he later travelled freely from one European country to another with faked identity papers.

and has been stonewalling all further talks on this issue. This is the crux of the matter.

The meeting has adopted a special declaration on terrorism—which offers not one word in condemnation of the bloody acts of terrorism committed by Israel regarded by the latter country as forming an integral element of state policy. What then is the use of such a "declaration"?

The declaration on Kampuchea also abounds in hypocritical phrases about this country's right to self-determination. The truth of the matter is that the "big seven" are against any such right since they overtly interfere in the internal affairs of this long-suffering country by supporting the "declaration" of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea, arranged behind the backs of the Kampuchean people and held without her representation.

All this goes to show that the Ottawa meeting has no practical significance for world politics. Such general statements far from being the way to solve problems, are but a deliberate means of shunning them. This is how we view today in Moscow the outcome of the Ottawa meeting.

STATEMENT BY KUWAITI MINISTER

Beirut. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah said that Kuwait took pride in its relations with the Soviet Union. The Kuwaiti minister was speaking in an interview with the Saudi newspaper "Al-Sharq al-Awsat". I have visited the Soviet Union more than once and discussed matters connected with the Middle East and the world situation as a whole. Although we have different views on a number of problems this does not mean that I am an enemy of the Soviet Union. This does not get in the way of our mutual respect, mutual friendship, and does not affect the interests of both countries.

The minister noted that it was not the task of Kuwait to recommend the Persian Gulf countries to establish relations with the Soviet Union. However, the minister said, I would like to see a day when other Persian Gulf states will also establish good relations with the Soviet Union.

U.S. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TERRORISTS

Rome. The "Panorama" magazine has obtained and published documents seized by the Italian police when they arrested Maurizio Gelli, the daughter of L. Gelli who founded and led the P-2 secret Masonic lodge. It was the disclosure of the existence of this lodge which ended the downfall of the Italian government last May. The magazine points out that these documents were drawn up by senior officers of the American secret services as "instructions" for agents operating in West European countries. Document No. FM 30-31, compiled by Gen. W. Westmoreland, who a few years ago was the Chief of Staff of the US Army, unambiguously calls for "the use of terrorist movements in friendly countries" in American interests.

"Panorama" writes that its statement basically applies to countries which have American military bases. In order to control the political situation in such countries, document No. FM 30-31 issues the instruction that American agents should maintain secret links with terrorist organizations which can, should the need arise, be used in order to create a situation of political instability or even to provoke civil war. It follows from the documents published by "Panorama" that should a government "become inactive or irresolute" in the face of a "communist threat", the American secret agents should mount "special operations" so as to "convince the government and public opinion of the dangers of communism".

POLICE AND THE LAW

Ottawa. All major Canadian newspapers, the radio and television, have reported that 17 officers from the secret services of the Canadian Royal Police are to be put on trial for crimes they have committed against the law.

According to "The Globe and Mail" newspaper, the special commission which has been constituted to investigate these crimes, has established that agents of the secret services have been involved in the "dirty affairs ever" including breaking into the headquarters of political parties and newspapers, offices, and telephone tapping.

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FACTS and EVENTS

America has carried out another underground nuclear explosion at a proving range in Nevada. According to the US Energy Department, the device measured 20 kilotonnes.

Peking cooperates with the South African Republic in the nuclear sphere, according to "Washington Post" which quotes strictly confidential CIA reports. The newspaper points out that A. Haig, US Secretary of State, had been informed about this cooperation before his visit to China and that he had discussed this matter with the Peking leaders.

Flooding caused by torrential monsoon rains has hit vast territories in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. In Uttar Pradesh alone flooding affected over 2,600,000 people and destroyed nearly 50,000 homes.

A census recently conducted in Austria puts the country's population at 7,546,200, an increase of nearly 90,000 people over the total registered by the previous census held ten years ago.

A new law permitting divorce has recently been passed in Spain. The Spaniards were deprived of the right to divorce 40 years ago under the Franco regime.

An agreement has been signed in Seoul for the granting of a 700 million dollar loan to the current bank of South Korea. The loan will be guaranteed by a syndicate of eight banks including the Tokyo-based Bank of America and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

PEOPLE

It has taken the American authorities 29 years to find Emmanuel Tridway not guilty. Tridway spent all this time behind bars without trial. He was put in prison, allegedly as a juvenile delinquent, at the age of 17, even though there was no conclusive evidence against him. After 18 years in detention he was moved to the prison hospital because of bad health. "Tridway's case was buried by the judicial authorities, and he himself was forgotten," says R. Calmback, the lawyer who in 1977 launched a campaign to free Tridway.

The "Asiaweek" magazine reports that George Henderson, a former attaché at the American Embassy in Seoul used his diplomatic immunity to smuggle out of South Korea a great many works of art dating back to between the 1st and 19th centuries. An exhibition, arranged by Henderson at the University of Ohio, had 143 items on show valued in many millions of dollars.

BRAIN DRAIN

New York. The developing countries have only 100 doctors per one million residents while in the West the equivalent figure amounts to 2,000. Meanwhile, in the last twenty years over 60 thousand certified medical workers and over 250 thousand graduates, having other special-



This is how the punitive troops of the reactionary junta in El Salvador carry out searches of their fellow citizens in villages and towns up and down the country. Photo from "The New York Times"

Science and technology

THE ADVANTAGES OF FABRIC MADE FROM COAL

The scientist covers his face with a mask of white. This surprises no one: white, after all, is the usual colour of mistlin. But this particular mistlin is interwoven with strands of black fabric which the scientist holds in his hands. The chief merit of this new material, developed by British scientists, is its exceptionally high absorption properties. It keeps out unpleasant smells, poisonous gases, steam and moisture containing acids and alkalis. It acts as an effective protection against the harmful components of car exhaust, and as a perfect filter for dials. The fibres of this fabric are obtained from rayon charred under 700 degrees in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. The new fabric is considerably stronger and more elastic than other materials of the kind known to-date.

TROUT AND COMPUTER

A trout and a computer are the two components of a new system to monitor the purity of drinking water, proposed by British scientists. The trout reacts to a wide range of toxic substances and pollutants. The computer records the electric discharges proceeding from the heart, gills and muscles of the fish and correlates their frequency and strength to a normal schedule. For example, the trout "coughs" four times per minute to clear its gills. If the frequency of the "cough" strengthens, there is consequent pollution. An increased content of solid particles in the water. An ex-

perienced eye can read a lot in the cardiogram of a rainbow trout. The fish is placed in special tanks in the river. The river water flows through these tanks in which the trout moves quite freely. The "trout monitors" are switched to a computer which informs the operator on duty about any deviation from the norm. As a rule, the trout works in three and at the end of each month is given a holiday of 6-8 months duration which it spends at a special reservoir—its "rest home".

WITHOUT SURGERY

"Oxolan", a new brand of tooth paste created by Hungarian specialists, does more than prevent tooth decay. It does away with the need for surgical interference by helping to cure people of tartar, parodontitis and other disorders. The secret lies in the presence in the paste of different mineral salts, extracted in Hungary, and new antiseptic preparations.

RETURN TO METAL!

The first tape recorders, which appeared 80 years ago, recorded sound on a steel wire wound on a wooden reel. Tapes with polymer base appeared about 50 years ago and became so firmly established that it seemed that no better material could be found. However, recently a group of Japanese scientists from Tokyo demonstrated a portable tape recorder with a tape made from magnetic cobalt alloy. This metallic tape which is only 0.3 microns thick, facilitates a drastic improvement in the quality of sound. Moreover, by equipping the system with a computer memory, recording density can be increased by ten times.

OF INTEREST

Sally warns

Tobacco barons are very much worried about the doll named Sally designed by Robert Belding employed at the Department of Health and Social Security of Britain. Using a mechanical pump, the doll "smokes up" a cigarette following which Belding explains the changes which affect the doll's lungs.

In the photo: R. Belding with his doll.

Probably every youngster would dream of being given this present for his birthday, especially in the birthday of his mother, the mother of California, was given, for 100th birthday. The boy shared his present with family of his playmates and all were happy. Photo UP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KATIN

MOSCOW VIEW OF THE OTTAWA MEETING

Moscow political analysts have been closely following the meeting between leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries in Ottawa. It was held to consider a whole range of complex economic problems and to formulate a common strategy in international politics. As we see it, the forum achieved neither of these objectives.

It was virtually admitted by the participants that the meeting had done little if anything, to alleviate problems of financial and economic friction. Indeed, it is hardly possible to slow down, say, inflation or unemployment in a matter of a bare two days or to put an end to the economic crisis which has now plagued

the West for many years. As for international problems, judging from the political statement adopted in Ottawa, there have been, alas, no new initiatives.

The statement might have easily been drafted in the White House and its text circulated to the conference for their information. However, this may be, the document certainly contains a number of points which form part of the current foreign policy of the American leaders such as the "Soviet threat", "mobs" and "the series of Soviet proposals" and so on. It is as if the series of Soviet proposals were an immediate dialogue on all crucial international issues had never been made.

This is why the Soviet Union regards as hypocritical the mention in the Ottawa statement that the seven are ready for dialogue with the USSR. Moscow has long been prepared for such dialogue, which is certainly not the case with Washington, and this point should have been made clear instead of being camouflaged by empty verbiage.

Moscow observers consider the differences of the importance of a balanced and variable control over permanent to be absolutely meaningless. How can it be that the summit participants are ignorant of the fact that it is not the Soviet Union, but rather the United States, which refuses to ratify the SALT-2 agreement



and has been stonewalling all further talks on this issue. This is the crux of the matter.

The meeting has adopted a special declaration on terrorism—which offers not one word in condemnation of the bloody acts of terrorism committed by Israel regarded by the latter country as forming an integral element of state policy. What then is the use of such a "declaration"?

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

EXPORT OF TERROR AND AGGRESSION

The arms race, which is being imposed by the United States on other countries, is designed to serve Washington's aggressive aims, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA commenting on the latest directive on arms sales abroad by US President Ronald Reagan. This document proclaims the unrestricted export of death as the key element in the global defence system and inalienable part of the US foreign policy.

US Deputy Secretary of State James Buckley briefed journalists about some provisions of the presidential directive. According to him, the export of American weapons enhances the efficiency of the US Armed Forces, making it easier for them to intervene militarily in various parts of the globe in coordination with the allies. Besides, foreign orders facilitate the development of military branches of the American industry and help enhance its mobilization readiness.

The State Department and the Pentagon have already started the implementation of Reagan's directive, the article says. Arms are delivered on a large scale to the Salvadoran regime which is soaked with blood of the people. Chile and Paraguay will receive lavish credits for arms purchases. Buckley recently visited Pakistan where he held talks on granting to that country of three billion dollars in military and economic aid.

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

The Federal Republic of Germany holds a special place among the NATO countries in the escalation of the arms race, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. With US assistance West Germany created over a brief period powerful armed forces and an efficient war industry, turning into a major supplier of arms throughout the world.

The country's military-industrial complex played the principal role in this. The complex unites a dense network of state establishments and monopolies, engaged in dangerous business and West German brass hats. According to far from complete estimates, more than a thousand large enterprises, 120 higher educational establishments, over 70 research institutes and 60 scientific centres work for the war machine. About half of the means allocated for research from the state budget is channelled into military projects.

Some West German concerns have already seized dominant positions on the world market. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom can vie in aerospace industry with the American corporations Boeing, Lockheed, Douglas and others. The West German tank Trojant, for instance, is supplied to the armies of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Canada and Australia. In 1978-1979 West Germany sold six billion Deutsche marks worth of weapons.

CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT

The NEW TIMES weekly denounces criminal CIA drug experiments. Citing facts concerning a Canadian citizen, who had been reduced to a state where she lost control over her actions and disclosed various data on her husband and his acquaintances, which interested the CIA, the weekly wrote:

This case shows once again that the United States espionage centre way back in the thirties systematically used thought control means, both inside the country and abroad. Just as today these means were used for various purposes — to get information on the plans of foreign democratic and pacifist organizations that opposed the aggressive United States policy, to compromise anti-war militants, to remove from the political arena objectionable people through undermining their health and influencing their psychology.

The use of psychological means on foreign citizens is one of the most scandalous violations by the CIA of legal and moral standards in its activity outside the United States.

Meanwhile even the experimental work to obtain these means was conducted by the CIA not only inside the United States but also on the territory of several foreign countries. Many medical institutions outside the United States were drawn into this programme. In Canada, besides the Allan Institute, means of thought control were investigated by a number of clinics and hospitals, specifically the McGill University in Montreal, the Royal Victoria Hospital, etc. The experiments were financed by the CIA through the investigation of man's ecology.

A number of medical institutions in France, the FRG, Spain and Latin American countries, deliberately or not knowing what they were doing, were involved in the CIA programme.

Round the Soviet Union

● A HOLIDAY-MAKING ZONE NEAR THE ISSYK-KUL LAKE IS TO HAVE A FOREST, FEATURING APRICOT TREES, OAKS, PLANE TREES AND SOME OTHER RARE SPECIES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

● THE "MINOR ACADEMY" FOR CHILDREN HAS STARTED ITS SESSION AT THE KHIDISTAVI VILLAGE, IN GEORGIA. At this camp 300 promising boys and girls from school scientific societies will learn about the latest achievements in the humanities and physical sciences. The camp will work throughout the summer.

● SYSTEM TESTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN KHARKOV ON THE EIGHTH 500 THOUSAND KILOWATT TURBINE FOR THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER STATION. With the introduction of this turbine the Chernobyl station will become as powerful as the Leningrad one, the most powerful station in the USSR. The Kharkov factory is now expanding its large-scale production of powerful turbines. Work has started on the 1,000,000 kW turbine for the South Ukrainian nuclear power station.

● NATURAL BEAUTY SPOTS INCLUDING THE HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS, RARE CAVES, WATERFALLS AND OLD TREES HAVE BEEN TAKEN UNDER PROTECTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TAJIK REPUBLIC. Staff members of the Department for Conservation and the National Use of Natural Resources, attached to the republican Academy of Sciences, have catalogued and described 10 unique corners of this mountain land. While the work of everyday protection will be carried out by the local Soviets of people's deputies on whose territory these natural objects are situated.

CITY BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

The Kola Peninsula lies between two northern seas—the White and the Barents—and most of it is beyond the Arctic Circle. The peninsula is famous for its ores—three-fourths of the elements found in the Mendeleev table are mined there—and its fishing potential. Towns are built close to the ore deposits: one of these is Zapolyarny.

Zapolyarny lies some 500 kilometres above the Arctic Circle; the reason for its existence is a copper and nickel deposit in the Pilgu Valley. The Zhdanov dressing combine and the town were built by young volunteers who came here from all over the country. The construction of the town started on May 4, 1950, and the hill on which it was built did not even have one stunted tree. Today Zapolyarny is full of greenery: each spring and at weekends the residents plant trees and lay out lawns and flower-beds. Standing on the edge of a small plateau outside the town is a steel tower as high as a

20-storey house. Inside it is a super-deep drilling installation designed to obtain as much information as possible about the structure of the local geological section, layer deformities, the thermal regime and other physical conditions. The ultimate aim is to drill as deep as 15 kilometres, and the 11 kilometre mark has already been reached. The well is a plant and a research institute rolled into one, with a staff of 300 workers, scientists and engineers.

Zapolyarny is one of the oldest towns on the Kola Peninsula, but it is still very young by comparison with Teriberka, the oldest village on the peninsula founded by coasters over 300 years ago. Fishing has remained the main business there to this day.

The choir of Teriberka fishermen is famous throughout the peninsula because the performers sing the way their grandmothers and great-grandmothers used to do.



The super-deep well on the Kola Peninsula.



79-year-old Anleya Kichigina, one of the founders of the Teriberka folk choir, is no longer with it but she regularly attends rehearsals and is always ready to give advice to young singers.

GUARANTEED RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

This year's graduation from Estonia's educational establishments was an all-time high. Yesterday's students and school children account for over 4 per cent of the working population of that Soviet Baltic Republic. However, there were no difficulties in finding jobs for them.

Full employment is ensured by the stable fast rate of development of the economy and its socialist planning, which includes the planned creation of jobs. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), for instance, priority is to be given to the expansion of the shale-chemical and electronic industries. An extension in the training of specialists for these branches has therefore been planned.

Unlike the bourgeois constitution (prior to 1940), the constitution of Soviet Estonia guarantees the right to employment. And this right is fully implemented in practice. The training of specialists increased 16-fold in specialized secondary schools and six times in higher educational establishments. All kind of studies from the university to factory re-qualification courses are free.

CLOUDS ARE SHELLS IN ARMENIA

The Ashlarak District in Armenia has recently acquired an AA gun battery deployed near the village of Arshakavan to protect 1,500 hectares of orchards from hail.

Another anti-hail gun battery is being set up in the Ararat Valley. At present the republic has a total of 44 anti-hail posts protecting thousands of hectares of farm land.

Places to visit



KOLOMENSKOYE

Kolomenskoye is a favourite spot with visitors to Moscow. The history of this village built on the steep bank of the Moskva River is inseparably linked with the history of Moscow. Village records go back to the 13th century; in the 17th century Kolomenskoye became the tsar's country residence. Present day Kolomenskoye is a museum-preserve featuring quite a few monuments of early Russian architecture. These include the St George's Beltry (photo), the Church of the Ascension, the Church of John the Baptist—all built in the 16th century.

Visitors to the museum will also be able to see several masterpieces of Russian wooden architecture brought here from all over our country. Of particular interest is Peter the Great's house built in 1702, near Archangelok, in the north of Russia. The study, the bedroom, the dining-room and other rooms in this house have been restored to their original appearance.

The oldest wooden monument at Kolomenskoye is the Bratskiy Tower built from larch wood by Russian Cossacks on the Angara River in Siberia in 1652. When work began on the Bratskiy hydropower station in the 1950s, all architectural monuments were removed from the area to be flooded, and this is how the tower ended at Kolomenskoye. Another tower at the museum, originally part of the Nikolo-Karelskiy Monastery, is one of the rare survivals of north Russian architecture.

Kolomenskoye is also famous for its park and orchards. In the park there are four oaks which are believed to be 800 years old. Also of interest to visitors are the museum's permanent displays of wood carving, tower clocks, architectural ceramics and ancient icons. Recently a temporary exhibition "Moscow and the Country Estates Outside Moscow in Drawings of the 17th-19th Centuries" has opened at Kolomenskoye.

FOREIGN STUDENTS' SUMMER

An international detachment of students from the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University, where youths and girls from over 100 Asian, African and Latin American countries are enrolled, arrived at the construction site of the Balkal-Amur Railway. The detachment includes many young people from the Congo, Cameroon, Madagascar and other African countries. Robert Todjo, from Malawi, told a TASS correspondent that work in the detachment united people of various nationalities, helped the youth to get to know each other better and to see something of the romantic Siberian territory.

Many students from the Lumumba University are working

this summer at other projects of the country: some volunteered for collective farms in Kazakhstan and Moldavia or for the construction of new power plants and railways in addition to their grants the students earn wages according to their qualification. For this purpose they finished courses in various building trades last winter.

After working at the projects, the students will enjoy their holidays. For them free package tours have been organized to 30 Soviet towns. They can also get accommodation in rest homes on the Black Sea coast, near Leningrad or Moscow, and in Melidvia. Students pay only a quarter of the cost of the voucher to a rest home, while the university covers the rest.

Science and technology

MOUNTAIN AIR AS A HEART CURE

An Alpine climate is beneficial for treatment of a number of cardiovascular ailments, say scientists at the Research Institute for Health Resorts and Physiotherapy in Yerevan, Armenia.

Successful treatment of cardiovascular and other disorders is now conducted at the climatic treatment department in Jermuk, which lies over 2,000 metres above sea level in the Caucasian Mountains. In the past few years the sanatorium at Jermuk accommodated thousands of patients.

Observations have shown that in high altitudes the human organism becomes more resistant to oxygen deficiency and thereby develops resistance to the further progress of atherosclerosis and possible serious complications, for instance, myocardial infarction.

WATER INSTEAD OF KEROSENE

A highly-effective coolant-lubricant for the final machining of parts has been devised by scientists specializing in chemistry at the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

Our investigations have shown that the use of the new coolant-lubricant on a water base considerably improves the working



This BELAZ-2-7321 automatic dump truck, which can carry up to 180 tonnes of cargo, is being put through its paces at the Bepank mining and processing combine named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. All the latest achievements in Soviet technology have been incorporated in the new truck and its pneumatic and hydro systems make it much easier to operate.

conditions of lathe operations, K. Sadykhov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, and leader of the team responsible for the innovation, told a TASS correspondent. The exclusion of the use of kerosene has helped eliminate the question of fire hazard and the toxicity of such liquids; it has raised the accuracy of machining steel and cast iron parts as well as the productivity of the process. Moreover the working life of cutting tools has been more than doubled.

The waste products of oil refining, specifically sludge which formerly had to be dumped are added to the water solution and used as basic components in the process.

THE SEA HAS BECOME CLEANER

Environment control specialists in Odessa report that over the past decade pollution in the Black Sea ports has been reduced by almost forty times.

This encouraging result is due to a series of technical measures which have been intro-

duced to protect the sea from pollution. Purification installations, which process water discharged by ships and floating collectors, have been built in the ports. The environment patrol vessel "Svetlomor", and oil and garbage collectors also keep a steady vigil.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET ECONOMY—RESULTS OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS



LEONID UMANSKY, Head of the Statistical Information Department of the USSR Central Statistical Board, Candidate of Science (Economy), comments on the results of the implementation of the USSR state plan for economic and social development.

Onward movement should be a short way of characterizing the development of all major industries over the first six months of 1981—first half year of the new 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985). The increase of industrial production over that for the first half year of 1980 is 3.4 per cent; the equivalent figures for individual industries are as follows: more than 5 per cent in the chemical and petrochemical industries; 6 per cent in engineering and metal-working; and 6 per cent in production of consumer goods and household appliances.

According to initial figures the area of land sown with crops in 1981 totalled 214,700,000 hectares, as compared, say, with the total of 190,600,000 hectares for 1980. This increase was achieved as the result of tremendous efforts in bringing under cultivation the virgin lands in the East of the USSR. Irrigation and land improvement work are being carried out throughout the country. The current goal is to boost cattle-breeding, and this is why great importance is attached to fodder crops which cover a total of 64,800,000 hectares. More fodder has been stocked in the first six months of this year than in the same period for last year.

In 1981 the Kama auto works (KamAZ) producing large auto trucks started operating at full capacity; new power units came into service at hydrothermal and nuclear power stations, and many new livestock and poultry farms were built.

In short, the Soviet economy, which has been free from crises, slumps and production downturns throughout the whole period covered by its ten five-year plans, is going from strength to strength, ensuring a continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of its people. Throughout the 60 years of its existence unemployment has never plagued the USSR. In the first six months of 1981 (compared with the same period for last year) the number of office and factory workers in the economy increased by 1,700,000 to reach 112,700,000. Over the same period there has been a 2.5 per cent pay increase for office and factory workers and a four per cent increase for collective farmers, while wages and payments from the public consumption funds (free education, health care, pensions, scholarships, etc.) went up by 4.3 per cent. Another important indicator is that retail sales and cooperative trade turnover went up by 6.5 per cent over the same period. From January to June 1981, 440,000 new apartments were built by state and housing co-operatives.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR ROBOT ENGINEERING

About two hundred robots have been designed in the Soviet Union, some 40 of which have passed state tests and have been recommended for large-scale production, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

This year twice as many robots as last year will be manufactured by Soviet industry. New models of robots are on the drawing boards for the majority of the existing robots have been designed for the needs of the engineering industry, but other industries badly need them too. Industrial facilities for building robots, robot complexes and spare parts have been specified.

It is believed that robots will bring in a net profit of 420 million roubles over the next five years. The run to idle time ratio for various equipment will be improved by 50 per cent thanks to the use of robots. Labour productivity will go up by two to threefold. The use of robots also means better labour conditions, a lower industrial accident rate and over 70 thousand jobs will be saved. This will make labour available to other industries.

HOLIDAY-MAKING FACILITIES ON THE INCREASE

The development of sanatoriums and holiday-homes forms an integral part of the Soviet Union's programme for social services, Ivan Kozlov, Chairman of the Central Administration for the Management of Trade Union Health Resorts, writes in IZVESTIA.

We already have more than 13,000 sanatoriums, holiday-homes, pensions, factory sanatoriums, specializing in disease prevention, and rest centres in the Soviet Union. These are run by trade unions, ministries and various institutions.

They can accommodate up to two million people at any one time, but, unfortunately, the demand for such places is even greater. In order to solve this problem we have to build new and to expand existing health resort facilities. Considerable sums of money are allocated for this purpose. In the 10th five-year plan period (1976-1980) trade unions spent about 1,000 million roubles in this field. More than 70,000 places at holiday-homes, sanatoriums and pensions were provided; while 300 million roubles were spent on repairs.

SOME MOSCOW STATISTICS

Moscow is a major economic centre. By virtue of the scale of its output and the level of development achieved in certain branches of its industry, it competes successfully with some of the Union republics, thus states an article in the VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine. Industry, science and establishments of higher education (more than 50 per cent of Moscow's population is employed in the latter field) play a leading role in the capital's economy. These spheres of its labour activity have an enormous influence on the structure, proportions and development rates of the national economy as a whole. At the same time they determine the quantitative and qualitative changes taking place in the formation of labour resources.

In the course of the past decade the population of Moscow has grown by one million people (at present it totals 8,090,000). The growth is mainly due to migration. This is far greater than is envisaged by the Master Plan for Moscow and leads to complications in the fulfilment of the development programme for the city. Moscow takes first place among our cities in terms of the density of its population which has now reached 8.9 thousand people per sq km. The equivalent figures for our other big cities are as follows: Odessa—7.6, Tashkent 7.0, Leningrad 6.7, Kiev 2.7, and Vilnius 1.6 (though not per square kilometre).

The share of people employed in production, science and management continues to drop. The amount of people employed in industry, for example, went down

from 27.8 per cent in 1975 to 26.5 in 1979. There has been a tendency towards stabilization in the figures for those employed in science and scientific services within the city limits. While there has been a slight increase in the amount of people working in the medical services (from 5.0 to 5.2 per cent) and in education (from 5.2 to 5.5 per cent).

In its provision of services and of housing (16.2 sq metres of floorspace per person), the city has approached the norms envisaged by the Master Plan. At present almost 80 per cent of the city population lives in separate modern flats. At the same time, the Moscow City Soviet is working on the important economic and social problem of developing still further the construction of housing estates as self-contained units. The standards of non-productive services in the capital remain comparatively high.

TELEVISION AND THE CLASSICS

Classic literature, both domestic and foreign, and literary programmes form a constant part of our television viewing, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. Such programmes inspire one to read again works by Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Chukhov and compare one's own impression of these masterpieces with the screen version. What we are shown on television is not a copy or a replacement of the original, but the interpretation of a classic as seen through the eyes of TV producers.

Television always tried to provide a novel interpretation of a classic and thus to prove once again the work's immortality. One can agree or disagree with the way Pechorin is played in Anatoly Elroy's production, or with the TV version of "The Cherry Orchard" shown under the title "Fantasy". One may be surprised to learn that Mozart deliberately made up his mind to commit suicide in order to convince Salieri that he was wrong, but one cannot reject such TV interpretations of classics as being trivial or uninteresting or as causing no discussion.

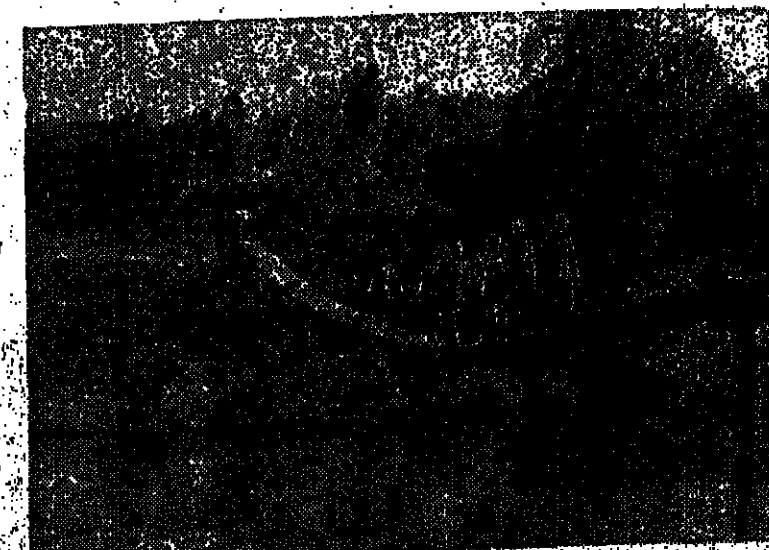
BEAR CUBS

AS STUNT HORSEMEN

Six bear cubs, caught by Far Eastern hunters, are learning to ride on horseback under the direction of O. Chepyakov, a well-known circus trainer. Chepyakov, who was shown the cubs while on tour in Khabarovsk, is the only animal tamer in the world to have got bears to ride on horses, ponies and donkeys. He is a prize winner at the world festival of tamera, "Beasts, Men, Sensations", and at the all-Union competition for new circus acts. He has been perfecting his stunt introducing new "casts" for more than ten years.

The Far East Zoological Centre in Khabarovsk is a big supplier of wild animals for Soviet and foreign zoos.

A suspension bridge like this is a rare sight in the countryside around Moscow. The planks "dance" under your feet, yet you don't hold on to the handrail with both hands, in case the people behind you make fun of your abilities as a biker. The calm surface of the river reflects the blue summer sky and the bushes hanging over the river bank. The tranquillity is infectious. After all you are with your friends and have a beautiful day ahead of you.



ENTERTAINMENT

35 masterpieces go abroad

The exhibition of 35 masterpieces from the Leningrad Hermitage and the Moscow Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, being held in Vienna's Museum of Art History, is arousing wide interest from the Austrian public. On view are paintings by the French artists Poussin and

Lorrain; some little known works by Rubens and several paintings by Van Dyck and Caravaggio.

The exhibition, at which all the chief artistic trends of the 17th century are represented, will remain open till the end of August.

USSR AND VIETNAM TO RAISE ARTISTIC CONTACTS

The USSR and Vietnam have signed in Moscow an agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation for the period of 1981-1985 envisaging first of all large comprehensive projects like Days of Soviet Culture in Vietnam and Days of Vietnamese Culture in the Soviet Union. The Russian Folk Instrument Orchestra, a dance ensemble, the Leningrad Nod Theatre company, and groups of ballet dancers will visit Vietnam. There will also be exhibitions. The Art of Young Soviet Painters, "Moscow - Capital of the USSR" and others, while the USSR will play host to Vietnamese musicians, dancers and variety artists.

THE KUBYSHEV OPERA AND BALLET THEATRE VISITS MOSCOW

The opera "Love for Love", "Macbeth", "The Dramatic Symphony", "Porgy and Bess" and "Maria Stuart" form part of the repertoire that the Kubyshev Opera and Ballet Theatre has brought to Moscow.

Apart from "Porgy and Bess", an opera by George Gershwin well-known to Moscowites, the Kubyshev theatre is performing some works which have never before been presented in the Soviet capital. For instance, "Macbeth" will have a chance to listen to a performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" to be sung in Russian for the first time ever in the Soviet Union. It will also be the first time that the ballet "Romeo and Juliet", to music by Hector Berlioz, is to be performed in this country.

It was in cooperation with the Kubyshev theatre that composer Sergei Slonimsky wrote his opera, "Maria Stuart", also presented in Moscow for the first time.

Another production from Kubyshev is a choreographic and musical arrangement of Tikhon Khrennikov's ballet, "Love for Love". Those who are already acquainted with the Bolshoi's production of this ballet, which is based on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing", will be in for a surprise.



A scene from "Porgy and Bess".

New encyclopaedia of ballet

Who danced Odette 104 years ago at the first ever performance of "Swan Lake"? In what year did the first students graduate from Moscow's Ballet School? What exactly is a foule? Which of the 60 works produced by the famous choreographer, Marius Petipa became masterpieces of world ballet — the answers to these and thousands of other questions on all aspects of ballet can be found in the "Ballet Encyclopaedia" published in Moscow and edited by Yuri Grigorovich. The encyclopaedia contains 3,400 entries, over 2,000 photos including some in colour and reproductions of pictures and drawings by celebrated masters of various epochs.

This is the first such encyclopaedic dictionary of ballet to be published in this country. While not claiming to cover the entire field of ballet, this volume contains a lot of information on the history of dance from its inception. It explains the most current terms and tells about Russian and Soviet multinational ballet and its famous exponents — dancers, ballet masters, composers and artists. You may learn in detail about the ballets which have been performed in Russian and foreign theatres over the past 150-200 years.

Incidentally, page 42 of the encyclopaedia tells us that the word "ballet" comes from the Latin "ballo", meaning "I am dancing".

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. The Heritage song and dance amateur group from the Byelorussian town of Molodchyno has brought a repertoire of old Byelorussian songs and dances for the current International Danube folk festival in Budapest.

Circus. Copenhagen TV has shown a programme about the Soviet circus, highlighting a recent tour of Denmark by 23 Soviet circus artists from Moscow. The local press called them the

THE WINNERS OF THE 12th MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL



Writer Anatoly Alexin, chairman of the Jury for children's films, presents a gold medal to Soviet director Viktor Gros (left) for his film "Black Hen, or Underground Dwellers". Film-makers from El Salvador who won a gold medal for their short, "El Salvador: People to the Power".



Karl Merkatz ("Bockerer", Austria) and Tito Junco ("Border Guards", Cuba) won the awards for the best male performances, Maya Almedova, from Turkmenia, winner of the award for the best female performance.

(Continued from page 1)

The gold awards for the best shorts went to "El Salvador: People to the Power" shot by film-makers of the Farabundo Mari National Liberation Front, and the Kampuchean film "What Is Your Name?".

The Soviet children's film, "Black Hen, or Underground Dwellers", also won a gold prize.

The films we have seen during the course of this festival, bear witness to man's passionate struggle for freedom, independence, social progress, and in the final count, for his right to exist, his right to freedom and happiness, said director Stanislav Rostotsky, chairman of the Jury for feature films. This theme marched hand in hand at the festival with others, which are of concern to film-makers on all

continents, such as the place of man in modern society, the responsibility of each and every one of us for our actions, the interrelationships and the existence of mutual understanding between us in this difficult and turbulent age, and the assertion of good, truth and justice. All these features, Rostotsky stressed, are characteristic of the films that won prizes at the 12th Moscow International Film Festival.

WHAT'S ON?

July 25-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances of the Navoi Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from the Uzbek SSR. 25—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 26 (mat)—Azzurri, "Love and Sword" (ballet); 26 (eve)—Petrov, "Creation" (ballet). 27—Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 25, 27—Tchaikovsky, "Snow Maiden" (ballet). 26 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 26 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Rossiya Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 26—Variety group with Dida Dragan (Romania) taking part.

FILMS

O sport! Thou art peace! (a two-part Mosfilm production). The exciting story of the Moscow Olympics-84. Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo).

spekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo. Snow Wedding (Dovzhenko Film Studio, USSR). A film about the folk rituals which accompany weddings in Daghestan. Cinema: "Ukraina" (9/2 Barkaya St). Metro Bagrationovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Polytechnical Museum (3/4 Novaya Sq). A new hall has been opened, dedicated to the past, present and future of photography. Among the exhibits on show is the system which twenty years ago enabled Professor Yu. Denisyuk to make the first hologram. Daily, except Tuesday and Thursday, from 1 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., all other days from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Closed Sunday. Metro Dzerzhinskaya. Moscow State University. Scientific Library (18 Prospekt Mira). An exhibition of rare books and manuscripts. Visitors can examine "Vedopisnitsa", the Russian printed newspaper, our first children's magazine and

BUSINESS

AMERICAN FIRM SPECIALIZING IN TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Recently Dimes Group, Inc., USA, has held a seminar for Soviet specialists at Moscow's Sovintcent offices on measurement of the toxicity of gases in the oil, gas, chemical and iron-and-steel industries. Soviet specialists were also able to familiarize themselves with some measurement instruments.

Since the start of the year we have held four seminars in Moscow and are planning to hold at least another four, said the firm's vice-president Charles Rudd. In addition, we will be taking part in two specialized exhibitions to be held in Moscow.

The Dimes Group, Inc., which was started in 1978, specializes in trade with the Soviet Union

and other European socialist countries. The firm publishes an information bulletin about Moscow for businessmen and tourists and has a permanent office in the Soviet capital. We are mainly engaged in the sale of research instruments and tools, holographic equipment and lasers, hydrometeorological instruments and medical equipment, says Rudd. Over the five years that we have been doing business with the USSR our trade has jumped tenfold. According to preliminary estimates, our trade this year will surpass last year's level. The Dimes Group, Inc. represents the interests of around 150 American firms on the Soviet market, Rudd said in conclusion.

Contacts and contracts

© N. Patolichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, and M. Schimberni, President of Montedison S. P. A. Italy have met in Moscow to discuss plans for more business between the USSR and the Italian company.

© The Boltzberg shipyards in the GDR have launched the new M/S "Alexander Griboyedov" built for the Soviet Union.

© Angola and the USSR have signed a protocol in Luanda on bilateral cooperation for 1981-1985 in culture and technology. Under the terms of the protocol the USSR will help Angola train personnel and there will be more contacts between cultural unions and the mass media.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF METALLURGISTS

The twenty-first graduation was held at the international practical seminar. Students of metallurgy at the Zaporozhstal works (the Ukraine), one of the Soviet Union's biggest metallurgical mills. Certificates on graduation from the practical seminar have been presented to 20 young engineers from India, Burma, Bangladesh, Turkey, Sri Lanka and other countries. In the course of four months they studied problems pertaining to planning, organization and present-day technology of cast-iron, steel and rolled metal output. Students familiarized themselves with the advanced methods of work at the mills of Kiyot Rog and Lipetsk.

The Soviet Union takes an active part in the training of skilled personnel for the developing countries. The practical seminar at the Zaporozhstal works has been functioning for 16 years now. Over that time some 600 engineers from more than 40 countries, members of COME, states in Asia, Africa and Latin America have undergone training here.

VISCORA SYMPOSIUM-EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

V/O Soyuzpushnina, has commissioned the French firm Viscora to supply more than 100 tonnes of artificial materials for the Soviet foodstuffs industry in 1981. This was announced by Bernard Thery, the firm's president, in an interview with our correspondent. Thery also said that Viscora was negotiating with its Soviet partners over the delivery of a high-speed automatic machine for packing sausages. A contract to this effect was signed during the recent symposium-exhibition, organized by Viscora at the offices of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

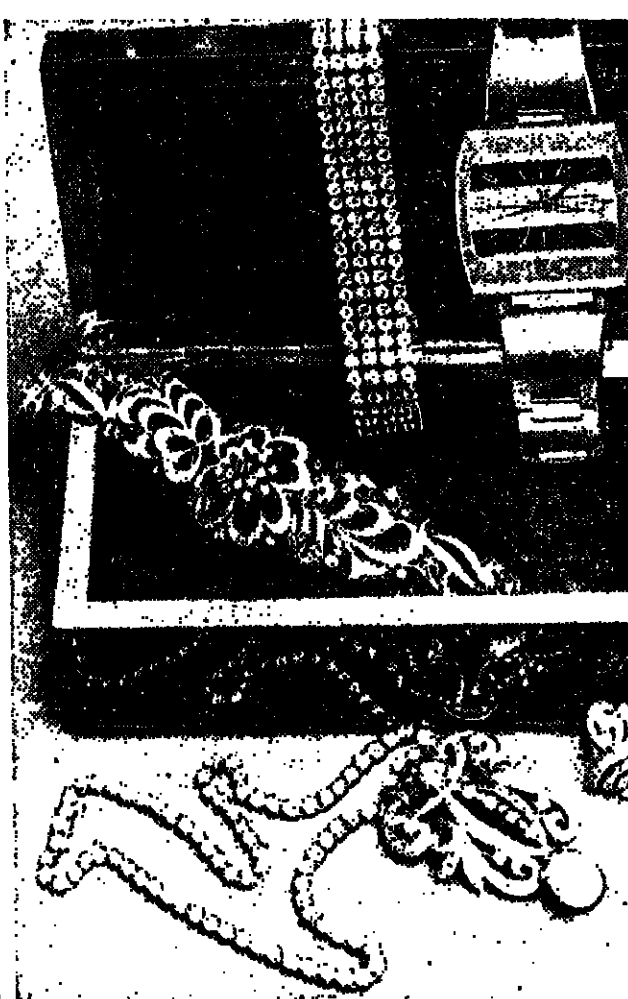
FISHERMEN FOR BROADER COOPERATION

The Joint Soviet-Cuban Commission on Fishing has held its 12th session in Jumala (Latvia), at which joint fishing in the Atlantic, research and other matters of cooperation were discussed. The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factor in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the art of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

invites you to an impressive display of diamonds gold and silver jewellery with precious and semiprecious stones. Items made of amber and watches and coins with Olympic symbols. The world-famous Yakut diamonds. Jewellery that conform to the most fastidious tastes and the large assortment of watches and clocks are bound to capture your interest.

The Information and Commercial Centre of VIO 'Soyuzzagranpribor'



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Our address: 30 Gorkholsky Pereulok.

A 'RUSSIAN TROIKA' FOR THE 'CHARTER TRIP'

Intourist news

Among the prizes awarded at the 12th Moscow Film Festival which ended on Tuesday was one by the Intourist Head Office for the best advertisement film for tourism. It was won by two teams of film-makers—one from Sweden which made the film "The Charter Trip", and the other from Zimbabwe, for the

film "The Water and the Jungle". Speaking at the ceremony at which the diploma and the prize—a Patek Jacques box with a picture of a Russian troika on the lid—were awarded to the Swedish delegation, Viktor Boichenko, First Deputy Manager of Intourist, emphasized that

Intourist links between the USSR and Sweden presented a perfect example of steadily growing cooperation.

Professor Gosta Werner, who heads the Swedish delegation, replied as follows: "My fellow-countrymen are fond of travelling, and added as a joke: 'A long time ago, when Moscow was still a small settlement, Swedish merchants sailed past bound for Constantinople. Those voyages were the beginning of tourism.'

"A few centuries later a gentleman called Alexander Nevsky closed down this type of tourism for a long time, thus denying the Swedes the opportunity of sailing down Russian rivers and hurrying the population."

"Today, to our mutual satisfaction, Intourist has undertaken the responsibility of helping Swedes to travel throughout Russia—right from the frontier onwards. This is splendid because we now do not have to tug our boats from one river to another."

Alexander Nevsky, incidentally, was a Russian Prince who in the 13th century routed the Swedish troops after they had invaded Russia.

Maria AMAROVA



The prize-giving ceremony. (from left to right) Viktor Boichenko, Marianna Hultberg, Cultural Attaché of the Swedish Embassy in Moscow, Maria Slonim, head of the Intourist Information Department, and Gosta Werner.

the first edition of "The Lay of the Host of Igor". On Monday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Ritzoteka Imeni Lenina.

SPORTS

SHOOTINGS

Olympic Firing Range (Mytshchi). 25 and 26—European championship. Both days at 10 a.m.

Marksmen from twenty countries including winners of the Moscow Olympics, world champions and participants of international tournaments will compete for the European gold medals.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 25, 26—International tournaments. On 25 at 2 p.m.; on 26 at 1 p.m.

The best equestrians of Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Finland and the USSR will take part in this traditional tournaments.

WEATHER

July 25-27

Moscow, city and region, dry and hot, 28°-33°C during the day.

July 22 with 38°C was the hottest day in Moscow, while in some places of the region the temperature rose to 33°-37°C, a record high for that day during the hundred years of observations.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city). 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.